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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/814,284	03/21/2001	Binnur Al-Kazily	10004463-1	3952

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
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EXAMINER

POON, KING Y

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

DATE MAILED: 07/31/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/814,284

Applicant(s)

AL-KAZILY ET AL.

Examiner

King Y. Poon

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 May 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-10,15-17 and 21-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-10,15-17 and 21-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 March 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 5-10, 15-17, 21, 23-26, 28-30, 32, 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolff (US 6,738,841) in view of Eldridge et al (US 6,430,601)

Regarding claims 1, 8, 26: Wolff teaches a method performed on an information appliance (PDA, column 8, line 48) for printing a document (column 8, line 56) stored on a remote computer (server 920, column 9, lines 8-10), the method comprising: providing a connection between an information appliance and a remote computer (fig. 9), wherein the remote computer stores one or more documents; transmitting information regarding documents (PDA can select more than one quotes/documents, column 8, lines 50-55) information stored on the information appliance (inherently if user can view and select the document from the PDA) from the information appliance to the remote computer; receiving synchronization information (the information that causes fig. 10 to be displayed) from the remote computer, the synchronization information comprising one or more reference information to one or more documents stored on the remote computers that are available to a user for printing (fig. 10, identifying document 1000 identifying

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contract 1100 being stored in the server 920, column 9, lines 5-15, column 8, lines 65-67; there are more than one documents, column 8, line 55); updating (every time the user accessing the home page, column 8, lines 57-58, the home page will replace/update the previous home page, if the home page has been changed) the documents stored on the information appliance using synchronization information received from the remote computer; displaying the updated documents to the user (fig. 10) on a display of the information appliance; receiving a selection of one or more documents from the displayed information (the PDA must receive a selection from the user in order for the user to request printing the document using the PDA); receiving a command (the signal generated by the user's action of selecting, e.g., the electric signal generated by touching a key) to print the one or more selected documents, and responsive to receiving the command (inherently, all PDA response to command/signal generated by user's action) to print, transmitting a print request (column 9, lines 8-10 and quote 1000, column 8, lines 65-67) to a nearby printer (since it is wireless, column 8, line 49, the PDA can inherently move around; therefore, the printer of Wolff is nearby when the user is walking close to the printer or far away when the user is far away from the printer) that instructs the printer to print the one or more selected documents.

Wolff does not teach the home page of column 8, lines 55-60 contains a list of the quotes/document to be selected by the user.

However, Wolff at column 7, lines 50-55, fig. 6, teaches to display a list of books, in the PDA, for the user to view at one time and to be selected by the user to print.

(note, the list of books displayed received by the PDA/mobile device are information in synchronization to books being stored).

Since the idea of Wolff's invention is to display information to a user's mobile device such that a user, from the information received, would be able to selected a document from a plurality of documents to be sent to a printer, and the printer retrieve the document from a remote repository to be printed by the printer; it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wolff to include: home page access by the PDA contains a list of the quotes/document to be selected by the user.

Since the concept of home page access by the PDA contains a list of the quotes/document to be selected by the user, was already taught by Wolff in another embodiment, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wolff because it would have allowed to see all the document at one time such that the user would select a desired document.

Wolff does not teach wherein the one or more documents are stored in a mailbox and serve by a mail box server to be retrieved by a user, wherein the mailbox is associated with a user.

Eldridge, in the same area of accessing document from a mobile device (118, fig. 1) from document server (column 3, lines 30-35, fig. 1), teaches wherein the one or more documents accessed by a mobile device are stored in a mailbox (column 6, lines 60-63, column 7, lines 25-30, column 7, lines 45-50), wherein the mailbox is associated with a user. Eldridge also teaches it is well known in the art of displaying email from a

mobile device that a mobile device received synchronization information (signal represent a list of email document, fig. 6) from a remote computer (email server, 112, fig. 1), the synchronization information comprising one or more reference to one or more document stored in the user mailbox and from the received signal/synchronization information the user mailbox documents list stored on the mobile device are updated (obviously, the new information received is the most updated information) and displayed.

Wolff, column 5, lines 29-33, teaches that his teaching disclosed in the US 6,738,841, may be applied to various network, data and document storage and archival facilities, or other types of client/server systems that have document or other information available upon request. In other words, there are many other systems that Wolff's invention would be applied to according to Wolff. Those system, although not being disclosed, would have been recognized to a person with ordinary skill in the art.

Since Eldridge's mail server/user mail box facilities/system are network, data and document storage and archival facilities, and client/server systems that have document or other information available upon request and Eldridge's system matches exactly what Wolff suggested to be used with his invention; it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wolff, as suggest by Wolf to include: wherein the one or more documents are stored in a mailbox and serve by a mail box server, wherein the mailbox is associated with a user.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wolff because of the following reasons: (a)

email is the most convenient and most widely used by users all over the world way of sending documents; and (b) it would have allowed users to communicate with other users and printing document, images and pictures send from other users located everywhere in the world.

Note: the modified system requires receiving synchronization information from a remote computer (email server, 112, fig. 1), the synchronization information comprising one or more reference to one or more document stored in the user mailbox and from the received signal/synchronization information, the user mailbox documents list stored on the mobile device are updated and displayed.

Regarding claims 2: Wolff teaches wherein the print request is transmitted over a wireless connection (column 8, line 49) between the information appliance and the nearby printer.

Regarding claim 5: Please see discussion of claim 1.

Wolff teaches wherein the print request comprises the mailbox server's identification information (location, fig. 10; the document is located on the mailbox server after the modification by Eldridge; furthermore Wolff teaches printer accessing server using WWW, column 4, lines 55-60, inherently identification of the server is required in order for the printer to access the server from WWW).

Regarding claims 6: Wolff teaches wherein the print request comprises one or more references identifying the one or more selected documents (inherent properties of the print request if the print request is able to control the printer driver 255 to retrieve the document from a document server, column 9, lines 5-20).

Regarding claim 7: Wolff teaches wherein the print request comprises an user identification information (Ogawa, fig. 10, column 8, lines 65-68, the examiner view quote 1000 as part of a print request).

Regarding claim 9: Wolff teaches wherein the information appliance is a wireless phone (column 8, line 44).

Regarding claim 10: Wolff teaches wherein the information appliance is a personal digital assistant (column 8, line 44).

Regarding claim 28: Wolff teaches wherein the references to the documents stored on the remote computer comprises one or more of a URL, filename, reference number and an ID number (fig. 6, column 8, lines 25-30).

Regarding claim 29: Wolff teaches transmitting user ID information to the remote computer prior to the information regarding a list of documents stored on the information appliance (column 8, lines 59-62).

Regarding claims 15, 16: Inherently all PDA are controlled by software and requires a computer readable storage medium having stored computer instruction. Please also see discussion of claims 1, and 7.

Regarding claim 17: Wolff teaches wherein the print request comprises identification information for the remote computer (location, fig. 10; the document is located on the server; furthermore Wolff teaches printer accessing server using WWW, column 4, lines 55-60, inherently identification of the server is required in order for the printer to access the server from WWW).

Regarding claims 21, 23-25, 30, 32, 33: Inherently all PDA are controlled by software and requires a computer readable storage medium having stored computer instruction. Please also see discussion of claims 2, 6, 9, 10, 26, 28, 29.

3. Claims 3, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolff (US 6,738,841) as applied to claims 1, 2, 15, 21 above, and further in view of Dalton (US 6,246,211).

Regarding claims 3, 22: Wolff does not teach wherein the wireless connection conforms to the Bluetooth technology.

Dalton, in the same area of wireless communication, teaches it is well known in the art that a PDA communicates with other devices using Bluetooth technology (column 4 lines 10-15).

Since Wolff does not teach the kind of technology that is used in the wireless communication and without a communication protocol/technology, wireless communication does not work; a person with ordinary skill in the art must relies on other teaching/references in order to make use of Wolff.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have use Bluetooth technology for the wireless communication such that the PDA can be able to communicates and using a well establish protocol for communication would ensure the PDA of Wolff can be widely used.

4. Claims 27, 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolff (US 6,738,841) and Eldridge et al (US 6,430,601) as applied to claims 1, 15 above, and further in view of Granstam (US 6,587,691).

Regarding claims 27, 31: Wolff does not teach wherein the information regarding a list of documents comprises a timestamp indicates a last time the synchronization information was received from the remote computer.

Granstam, in the same area of PDA, teaches it is well-known in the art that PDA time stamp received information indicating the last time the information is received (column 10, lines 19-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wolff to include: wherein the information regarding a list of documents comprises a timestamp indicates a last time the synchronization information was received from the remote computer.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wolff by the teaching of Granstam because it would have allowed the PDA to properly manage all messages and provide user with all important information.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed on 5/2/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to applicant's argument that Wolff does not teach transmitting a list of documents stored on an information applicant/appliance from the appliance to the remote computer; has been considered.

In reply: transmitting a list of documents stored on an information applicant/appliance from the appliance to the remote computer is not part of the claimed limitations.

The claim is claiming transmitting information regarding a list of documents stored on an information applicant/appliance from the appliance to the remote computer.

The examiner is interpreting the "information" regarding a list of documents stored on an information applicant/appliance is the "request to print" of e.g., page 12, lines 21-22, applicant's disclosure. The "request or print" is information regarding a list of document displayed by information appliance because it particularly informs the server which documents to be printed from the list of documents stored on an information applicant/appliance.

Wolff, column 8, lines 55-60, clearly teaches to select a document to be printed (request to print) from a Web page of a server such as the Web page displayed in fig. 5B, fig. 6, column 5, lines 33-40.

With respect to applicant's argument that Wolff does not teach received synchronization information; has been considered.

The updated information includes information/ synchronization information such as the list of document name that allows the items in the server to be properly identified or referenced, (see page 12, lines 16-17, applicant's disclosure).

Fig. 5B, fig. 6 Wolff show that the web page accessed by the user includes list of document name that allows the document in the server to be properly identified or referenced.

With respect to applicant's argument Wolff does not teach updating a list of document that is stored on an information applicant/appliance; has been considered.

In reply: Column 7, lines 10-20, teaches web page to be stored in the memory (note: all web page information are inherently being stored or it will be lost and the user would not be able to view the web page of browser 320 such as fig. 5B) to be displayed to the user (column 7, lines 45-50). Clearly, all the Web page information (including the list of document of fig. 5B) would be updated with new information when a new web page is accessed. If a user can access a web page, the web page would be accessed again by the user and every time the web page is accessed, the web page information is updated/replaced with the newly accessed web page.

Therefore, Wolff's system inherently capable of updating a list of document that is stored on an information applicant/appliance when the web page of e.g., fig. 5B is accessed.

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

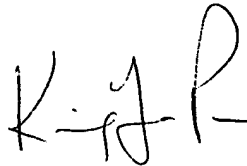
7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to King Y. Poon whose telephone number is 571-272-7440. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on 571-272-7402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

July 20, 2006

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Y. Poon', with a stylized flourish at the end.

KING Y. POON
PRIMARY EXAMINER